

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

## Country Advertising.

Advertisers who desire to secure customers in all parts of the country, will do well to send their notices to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Its circulation is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the best classes of buyers.

Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in by day. Price \$1 per line.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty Rebel prisoners from Chattanooga passed through Indianapolis on Monday, en route to Rock Island. Twelve hundred more were expected there on Tuesday. One hundred and thirty-one officers, mostly belonging to Major-General C. C. Breckinridge's command, also passed through en route to Johnson's Island.

A dispatch from Chattanooga Dec. 7 says that Gen. Hardee is slowly falling back from Dalton with Hargis's whipped men. The mountains of West Tennessee are said to be filled with deserters and stragglers from Bragg's army.

Gen. Doubleday has been appointed member of a Court-Martial to try the cases of civilians accused of certain crimes.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 8.—A bill to give a pension to John L. Barnes of Gettysburg was read the first time. Mr. Wilson wanted special leave to hurry up the bill and postpone the consideration of the bill to increase bounties to volunteers. Mr. Davis proposed to waive the bill to exchange officers of colored regiments, and go on with all other changes; his resolution was laid over. The question of the right of Robert Wilson to a seat as Senator from Missouri was taken up. After debate, it was voted that he was not entitled to a seat. (Mr. Wilson was appointed last year to fill a vacancy, but since that, Senators have been regularly elected.) Having heard the report of their Committee to wait upon the President, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Committees were sent to tell the President and the Senate that the House was ready for business. The election of minor officers was then in order. Edward McPherson of Pa. was the Union nominee; Emerson Etheridge of Tenn. was his opponent. On a vote, McPherson had 101; Etheridge, 69. Mr. McPherson sat down entered upon his duties. (He was for four years past a member of Congress from the Gettysburg District, Pa.) N. G. Ordway, Union of N. H., and Adams Claiborne, Dem. of Pa., were voted for as Sergeant-at-Arms, Ordway, 100; Claiborne, 45; seattering 23. Ira Goodnow was elected door-keeper, and W. S. King, Postmaster, each filled the same station in the last House. The credentials of the Virginia members were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Washington of Illinois offered a complimentary resolution to Gen. Grant, which passed unanimously. It presents the thanks of Congress to Major-General Grant and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the rebellion, and requests the President to cause a medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Gen. Grant, a copy of the resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and together with the medal transmitted to General Grant by the President, and presented in the name of the People of the United States of America. The medal resolution to draw for votes was passed and executed. Mr. East proposed a resolution requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of our prisoners in the prisons of the South, and that he communicate all correspondence in the War Department relative to the exchange of prisoners. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Arnold gave notice of bills to prohibit slavery forever in the territories included in the President's Emancipation Proclamation; also to repeal so much of the Emancipation act as authorized the discharge of a person freed on payment of \$300. The memorial of C. W. Carrigan, contesting the seat of Mr. Russell Thayer, and the memorial of John C. Smith, contesting the seat of Mr. Leonard Myers, all of Pennsylvania, were presented in the House by Mr. S. J. Randall and referred to the Committee on Elections. Adjourned.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Committee of Lateral-keepers recently met at Delhi, Delaware County, to adopt a schedule of prices to conform to the time. A tariff was proposed, of which the following are samples: Board per day \$1.10; board per week \$3.50; lodging, 25 cents; horse keeping over night, 25 cents; board, per single glass, 25 cents; board, where one treats the company, 125 cents; glass and wine, per single glass, 10 cents; where a company is served 5 cents; whiskey, beer, and other, per glass, 5 cents. A fine of \$25 is imposed where a proprietor compromises for lower rates, except on a poor or hard season.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, in the trunk and value store of Mr. Lagowitz, No. 33 Broadway, which was got pretty well under, but broke out afresh at 12 o'clock. It was finally subdued. The upper part of the building was occupied by Messrs. Wm. Banks & Co., youths' clothing manufacturers. It was thought the damage would be covered by insurance. The building belongs to the Peter Lord Estate and is insured to the full amount of its value. It is also believed that the insurance on the goods will fully cover the damage. The estimated amount of damages on the whole property is \$150,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Iowa a certificate authorizing new locations on other public lands for over 2,500 acres as indemnity for a fine quality in Jasper County, Iowa, claimed as swamp, but which had been disposed of as arable public lands of the United States.

The Mayor and Controller yesterday sent a joint communication to the Board of Supervisors, naming THE TRIBUNE, Herald, Times and Sun as the four papers in which the County proceedings are to be published, those papers having the largest circulation of any in New-York.

Hawkins, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal has been tried and found guilty. The trial of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 17th inst.

By the burning of a house in Vine street in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Thomas McGuire and wife were burned to death. Their bodies were found in the ruins burnt to cinders.

S. S. Raynor, of the Harlem Bridge College, was out ducking on Tuesday afternoon, when he accidentally shot himself, and died a few minutes afterward.

Commodore Vanderbilt was thrown from his carriage on Monday, while driving on the Bloomingdale Road, and severely injured.

The steam-tank of W. & R. Kirby's slaughter-house in Cincinnati exploded on Monday, severely scalding three men.

The Bromfield Methodist Church, in Boston, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

The fire at 10 o'clock last night was in a lumber-yard at Astoria, Long Island.

Counterfeit tens of the National Bank, Paterson, N. J., are in circulation.

A destructive fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 24 inst. Loss \$50,000.

Gold fell on the street to 148 1/2 in the morning, but at the quotation there was a good demand and the price raised to 149 1/4, and to 150 bid at noon. In the afternoon the price raised from 149 1/4, closing at 149 3/4. Stocks are dull, with very little doing before the Board. At the Stock Exchange, gold was steady, at 149 1/4; 100, 149 1/4; 100, 149 1/4; 100, 149 1/4.

Board, prices upon small sales were higher. Government bonds were quoted higher. Coupons of 1861 standing at 100 1/2. Stocks have been dull throughout the day, and the amount of business has not been as usual for a long time. Operators of all kinds are waiting for the best of the Secretary of the Treasury, and until his policy has been discussed no large business is to be expected. In money there is no change. Stock houses are supplied with the moderate amount they require at 2 1/2 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is promised to Congress at 12 1/2 o'clock to-day. We hope to issue it in an early Evening Edition of this TRIBUNE.

Rumors were rife yesterday of the appointment of Major-General Pleasanton to the command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Gen. Meade. It was said that both Gen. Sedgwick and Gen. Warren had declined the appointment. All this was mere rumor up to 1 o'clock this morning.

The organization of the House was completed yesterday by the election of Union men for Clerk (ex-Congressman Edward McPherson of Pa.), Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster, and Congress is now ready for work. The President's Message will be sent in to-day at 12 1/2 p. m., accompanied by several of the Department reports.

## OUR CAPTIVE BROTHERS.

The Chicago Times is the most intensely Pro-Rebel sheet issued North-West of the Ohio, in spite of the best efforts of The Cincinnati Enquirer and The Dubuque Herald. It is thoroughly Pro-Slavery and utterly unscrupulous, while it is generally well posted, especially with regard to the counsels and plans of the Rebels. When it states, therefore, that the whole controversy respecting the exchange of prisoners grows out of the determination of the Rebel chiefs to murder the officers and enslave or kill the privates of our colored regiments, we believe it tells the truth. The subtlety of Ould and the comparative simplicity of Gen. Meredith have conspired to obscure that truth; but we trust our Government will take care that it is made plain to all mankind.

The Rebels long ago passed acts and issued proclamations embodying and announcing their determination to treat the officers and privates of our black regiments as above stated. And there can be no rational doubt that they are as bad as their word. Before we had a black company in the field, they kidnapped the drivers of carriages sent down in August, 1862, to the battle-field of Gen. Pope's Bull Run with relief for our wounded, and except them off into slavery. They did the same with those betrayed into their hands by Miles's treachery at Harper's Ferry. Last June, as they swept across Maryland and up into Southern Pennsylvania, they caught quite a number of blacks—some of them, doubtless, fugitives from Rebel owners, but many free-born—and carried them all off into bondage. And, up to this hour, after meeting our black soldiers in fair fight at least a dozen times, wherein they have always had the advantage over us in position or in numbers, they have never yet exchanged one single prisoner, white or black, belonging to a colored regiment, and we presume they are resolved that they never will. And they are torturing and starving our captured brothers in order to compel our Government to exchange for whites only, and leave officers and privates of our colored regiments to be enslaved or murdered without resistance on our part.

You have only to read their journals to mark how thoroughly fiendish the Rebel leaders have become in their malignity, more especially since the refusal of Great Britain and of France to take their part has overwhelmed them with despair. They are losing all regard for the public opinion of Christendom. For many months, they have been on the watch for a pretext for inaugurating a wholesale butchery of those Unionists whom the chances of war throw into their hands. Their journals have recently narrated in high place the fact that some prisoners recently captured by them were identified as having formerly served in their ranks (probably under conscription); whereupon they were at once put to death. Suppose, now, that we were to capture Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, Magruder, Pemberton, and the rest of their Major-Generals—nearly all deserters from our army—and were to try and hang or shoot them as such—how would they like it? Yet their precedent gives us full license to do so.

They recently captured a Virginian who holds the nominal post of Aid to Gov. Pierpont. At once, some of their leading journals clamored for his execution as a traitor to Virginia. We do not know that they have been gratified; but it is in the direct line of Rebel progress that they should be.

But let us consider what The Chicago Times, through the letter of its "Special Correspondent" at Washington, says on the general subject:

"The exchange of prisoners was proceeding regularly under the terms of the cartel agreed upon by Maj. Lindley and Col. Ould, under the sanction of both Governments, when it was suddenly stopped by Mr. Stanton, by the order, as he says, of the President, and on this occasion he was not only stopped, but the cartel was completely nullified. It was not promulgated until after Mr. Lincoln had ascertained definitely that the Confederate Government did not recognize our negroes in uniform, or, rather, their negroes, chosen from the South, and not from the North. Why was this the main time, persuaded him to assure to the negroes what we would not exchange either them or their officers if captured. These alarming facts were first discovered by the notations Higginson and Montgomery, and sent to them by Senators Sumner and Wilson, and accepted by the latter, in turn, to Mr. Lincoln. The President was unwilling to believe them, but satisfied himself, finally, that they were really true. 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